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MACCORD MASON PLLC 300 N. GREENE STREET, SUITE 1600 P. O. BOX 2974 GREENSBORO, NC 27402			WANG, JIN CHENG	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2672	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/676,445

Applicant(s)

FRANKLIN ET AL.

Examiner

Jin-Cheng Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE \_\_\_\_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 and 24-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 and 24-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION*****Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed July 30, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. As addressed below, Lavery and Chase and Aitkens teach the claim limitations. Applicant argues that the term "general public" in the present application cannot be properly interpreted as a restricted set of system subscribers meeting a specific criteria because the system subscribers of Lavery may be a species of the genus known as the "general public." However, a generic claim can not be allowed if the prior art describes a species within the claimed genus (See *In re Slayter*, 276 F.2d 408, 411, 125 USPQ 345, 347 (CCPA 1960)). Moreover, in the arguments, applicant admits that Chase teaches a public network is a network of subscribers and non-subscribers wherein subscribers and non-subscribers forms a "general public." Applicant further argues that non-subscribers are excluded from accessing the central service facility because of the firewall through which only subscribers are allowed access. Again, a generic claim can not be allowed if the prior art describes a species within the claimed genus.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10, 14-22, 24-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavery et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,947 (hereinafter Lavery) in view of Chase et al. U.S. Patent

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of the general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

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both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of web catalog pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by members of the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

#### Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of compressing the modified bitmap graphics data file prior to inserting. However, Lavery reference further discloses compressing the modified bitmap graphics data file prior to inserting (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

#### Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of compressing precedes modifying. However, Lavery further discloses compressing precedes modifying (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 4:

The claim 4 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 4 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to about 72 dpi. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to about 72 dpi (e.g., column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 6:

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being compressed by converting the bit map graphics file to a joint photographic experts (jpeg) file.

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However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being compressed by converting the bit map graphics file to a joint photographic experts (jpeg) file (e.g., figure 39; column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 7:

The claim 7 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 6 except additional claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being converted to a jpeg file by opening the bit map graphics file in a paint program and exporting the bit map graphics file to a jpeg file format.

However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being converted to a jpeg file by opening the bit map graphics file in a paint program and exporting the bit map graphics file to a jpeg file format (e.g., figure 39; column 2, lines 45-60; column 12, lines 30-40; column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 8:

The claim 8 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bit mapped graphics file being compressed by converting the bit mapped graphics file to a graphics interchange format (gif) file.

However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit mapped graphics file being compressed by converting the bit mapped graphics file to a graphics interchange format (gif) file (e.g., figure 39; column 11, lines 4-16).

Claim 9:

The claim 9 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file



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to a tif format file. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to a tif format file (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 10:

The claim 10 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to an xbm file. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to an xbm file (e.g., figure 39; column 11, lines 4-16).

Claim 14:

The claim 14 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of modifying precedes converting. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of modifying precedes converting (e.g., column 4, lines 60-67; column 7, lines 33-45).

Claim 15:

The claim 15 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics file being a preprocess data file. However, the Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics file being a preprocess data file (e.g., column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56).

Claim 16:

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The claim 16 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 15 except additional claimed limitation of the prepress data file being created using a software application program selected from the group consisting of QuarkXPress, Adobe Illustrator, Macromedia Freehand, Adobe PageMaker, Corel Draw and Adobe Acrobat. However, Lavery further discloses the prepress data file being created using a software application program selected from the group consisting of QuarkXPress, Adobe Illustrator, Macromedia Freehand, Adobe PageMaker, Corel Draw and Adobe Acrobat (e.g., column 2, lines 45-60; column 3, lines 5-26).

## Claim 17:

The claim 17 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the web page being a markup language file. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the web page being a markup language file (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

## Claim 18:

The claim 18 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 17 except additional claimed limitation of the markup language selected from the group consisting of html, xml, cfml, cxml, hhtml, sgml, smil, xhtml, xsl, and wml. However, Lavery further discloses claimed limitation of the markup language selected from the group consisting of html, xml, cfml, cxml, hhtml, sgml, smil, xhtml, xsl, and wml (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

## Claim 19:

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The claim 19 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being an eps file. However, the Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being an eps file (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-40).

Claim 20:

The claim 20 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 19 except additional claimed limitation of the rendered eps file being an 8.5" by 11" image. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the rendered eps file being an 8.5" by 11" image (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-67).

Claim 21:

The claim 21 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an eps file, and the prepress data file being converted to an eps file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to an eps format. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an eps file, and the prepress data file being converted to an eps file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to an eps format (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-67).

Claim 22:

The claim 22 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an tif file, and the prepress data file being converted to a tif file by exporting

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the prepress data file in its native file format to a tif format. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an tif file, and the prepress data file being converted to a tif file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to a tif format (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 24:

The claim 24 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the CMYK color values converted to RGB color values using a paint program. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the CMYK color values converted to RGB color values using a paint program (e.g., column 40, lines 35-67).

4. Claim 25:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Compressing the bitmap graphics file by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

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Modifying the bitmapped graphics file (e.g., column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page” and “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop”.

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of "RGB desktop printer".

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens's RGB printer into Lavery and Chase's method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

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5. Claim 26:

(1) Lavery teaches a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page template (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery lacks full disclosure of the claim limitation of “generating the electronic catalog web page from the web page template” and “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop”.

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic



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catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop and generating the electronic catalog web page from the web page template (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout

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files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

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(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Laverty and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Laverty and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

6. Claim 27:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of creating a plurality of electronic catalog web pages from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4), wherein the plurality of web pages is substantially identical to a printed catalog publication rendered from the vector graphics data file (e.g., column 7, lines 33-45) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting each of a plurality of pages of a printed publication rendered from the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster

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Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying each of the plurality of the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting each of the plurality of the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16); and

Linking the plurality of web pages such that the plurality of web pages is substantially identical to the layout and content of the printed publication (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer (Chase column 16-20).

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In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and

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placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view and link the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of linking the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

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(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Laverty and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Laverty and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

7. Claim 28:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of displaying a plurality of products on a website in connection with the offering for sale of the plurality of products (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4), the method comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Creating a vector graphics data file, wherein the vector graphics data file includes data capable of being converted to a press plate to create a catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11);

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Deriving from the vector graphics data file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11); and

Making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery lacks full disclosure of the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.



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In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, and user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end

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user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Laverty and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of "RGB desktop printer".

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens's RGB printer into Laverty and Chase's method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

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(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

8. Claim 29:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of displaying a plurality of products on a website in connection with the offering for sale of the plurality of products (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), the method comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Creating a composite file comprised of a vector graphics data file and an image file, wherein the composite file is capable of being converted to a press plate for a catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11);

Deriving from the composite file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11); and

Making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the

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public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

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viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to *selectively* print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs or page layout files over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

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request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

9. Claim 30:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

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Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct errors in the text that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format;

- Examiner Notes:
- Lavery teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for correcting text errors. Lavery further teaches that various conversion parameters in the product set up module including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Lavery further teaches the trapping module and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Lavery teaches an automated proofing through a web site and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Lavery teaches that customer's information can be provided as textural information and composition rules such as type and state

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wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file  
(See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28).

-

and

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.



In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can

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view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Laverty and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of "RGB desktop printer".

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens's RGB printer into Laverty and Chase's method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

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(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

10. Claim 31:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of communication comprising: displaying on an electronic catalog web browser a web page made by creating the web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), including the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select

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one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

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viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

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request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

11. Claim 32:

(1) Lavery has taught an article of manufacture (figures 3, 4, 39, 40A and 40B) comprising:

A terminal connected to a network and including a video display terminal (figures 39, 40A and 40B; column 46, lines 30-67; column 47, lines 1-33), the video display terminal

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displaying a displayed electronic catalog web page made by creating the web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract, column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), including the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (column 11, lines 59-65, and column 23, lines 28-33);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

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In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and



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placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

12. Claim 33:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

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Correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct the text errors that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., column 3, lines 1-67; column 4, lines 1-31; column 8, lines 19-43); and

Inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of “said error correction routines comprising of: a) opening said modified bitmap graphics data file with a first drawing program running on a first computer; b) examining said modified bitmap graphics data file for text errors by visually comparing the raster image of said modified bitmap graphics data file to replicated printed material derived from said vector graphics file; c) closing and reopening said bitmap graphics data file with a different drawing program and/or different computer if text errors are found in step (b); d) repeating steps (b) and (c) until no errors are present in said modified bit map graphics file.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including “said error correction routines comprising of: a) opening said modified bitmap graphics data file with a first drawing program running on a first computer; b) examining said modified bitmap graphics data file for text errors by visually comparing the raster image of said modified bitmap graphics data file to replicated printed material derived from said vector graphics file; c) closing and reopening said bitmap graphics data file with a different drawing

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program and/or different computer if text errors are found in step (b); d) repeating steps (b) and (c) until no errors are present in said modified bit map graphics file” (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 12, Chase teaches “end user facility 300 approves proofs or makes necessary corrections to the page layout file.”

In column 14, Chase teaches, “the end users personnel that create the QuarkXpress documents can access the low resolution image for creating Quark documents from a low access time storage media while permitting the no-so-time-critical platemaking process to access the high resolution equivalence of those low resolution graphic files from a high access time storage device.

In column 15-16, Chase teaches editing catalogs as page layout files wherein the page layout file is created by a page layout application program template document such as PageMaker or QuarkXpress. Therefore, Chase teaches step a) and c).

In column 17, Chase teaches that a graphic artist laying out the catalog, brochure or other advertising material can easily search for and retrieve a list of graphics or textual files describing a single product to permit easy examination of and selection between for insertion into catalogs, brochures or other advertising material; deleting, viewing, and editing files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130. Therefore, Chase teaches step b).

In summary, because Chase teaches a)-c), Chase also teaches d).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase’s error correction routines into Lavery’s prepress workflow error checking routine because Lavery teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to

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process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for *correcting text errors*. Lavery further teaches that various conversion parameters in the *product set up module* including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Lavery further teaches the trapping module and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Lavery teaches an automated proofing through a web site and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Lavery teaches that customer's information can be provided as textural information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file (See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28). Therefore, the claim limitation suggests an obvious modification of Lavery's method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided revised and edited the catalogs or page layout files using different page layout application program such as a PageMaker or QuarkXpress from the user's end facility through the Internet (Chase column 15-20).

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of "RGB desktop printer".

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

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(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens's RGB printer into Laverty and Chase's method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

13. Claims 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laverty et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,947 in view of Chase et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,611,348 and Aitkens et al. U. S. Patent No. 5,380,044 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of King et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,956,737.

(1) Laverty, Chase and Aitkens have taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; column 11, lines 4-15) comprising the step of converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (by Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56).

(2) However, it is not clear whether Laverty, Chase and Aitkens teach implicitly on tagging the modified bitmap graphics data file as an inline image or an external image and the inline image being a link to a higher resolution version of an image that is substantially the same as the inline image.

(3) King et al. has taught a method of fitting electronic content elements to a medium and automatically performing document layout in which content can be encapsulated either as a link to an external object (external image), or as an embedding and built-in content encapsulations represent both free-standing objects, such as text files, and nested sub-objects, such as the sections and paragraphs of text files (column 14, lines 25-31 of King).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the King's teaching into the raster image processing of Laverty, Chase and Aitkens's prepress workflow because this would support the separated representation of content, media, and design (see for example column 14, lines 15-21 of King).

In column 8, lines 9-20, Laverty suggests that a single electronic file format provides the ability to tag certain elements to indicate whether they should be included in the preview layout such as the internet layout and that the software programs that read and process the information check these tags to determine the exact content required at that stage.

Moreover, both references have addressed the same subject matter of how components can be rendered to a particular media such as the Internet.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would allow media objects to be advantageously combined with media object encapsulations that represent both free-standing objects such as printed documents, and nested sub-objects such as the individual page regions associated with components of printed documents (column 14, lines 32-54 of King).

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*Conclusion*

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (703) 605-1213.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-6606 for regular communications and (703) 308-6606 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 395-3900.

jcw  
November 30, 2004



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